Hypothesis Concerning Destiny of Magnetons Blocked by Transition Metal Dichalcogenides Which Is Compatible with Principle of Energy Conservation

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Introduction

While it is understood that TMDCs are capable of blocking magnetism of virtually any strength using material as thin as two atomic thicknesses and while this discovery has opened up a great many technical feats not previously considered to be possible, the mechanism through which the sub-electronic particles known as magnetons responsible for quantum magnetism are blocked by TMDCs has yet to be explained.

Abstract

Although this author is responsible for a somewhat robust accounting of mass-inverse neutrino dynamics and these dynamics are closely related to magneton interaction, the question of what happens to a magneton after crossing paths with a neutrino has yet to be answered. By answering that question, we may answer the question of how it is that TMDCs are able to block magnetism without converting the blocked energy into electrical or other forms of energy (as should be required by the Conservation of Energy principle.)

Although this author has conceptualized a design which would enable inductive dynamos which are not dependent upon bringing about the motion of the dynamos in order to directly generate energy from permanent magnets (ibid. 17 February 2024,) this author does not believe that TMDCs are blocking magnetism through the conversion of the energy into another form of energy.

Rather, the TMDCs are generating a solid-state neutrino vacuum which results from the consistent orientation of the discrete magnetism of the complementary layers toward one another. Within this vacuum, neutrinos and magnetons may be absorbed by the electrons comprising the material and, provided that the vacuum is continuous, the magnetons are evacuated from the electrons as a result of bisection with the influxing neutrinos. While adding neutrinos would cause the vacuum to cease to be a vacuum (this hypothesis could be tested by providing a neutrino source such as a Coulomb-Assisted double hydrogen oscillator mechanism of the sort typically used for generating entanglements (ibid.) and collocating it with the TMDC material,) adding magnetons only causes the vacuum to become further intensified.

Neutrinos, of course, are propelled forward temporally at an increased rate after mass inversions resulting from their bisecting the path of magnetons. These neutrinos eventually re-invert and fall back to our present time, bringing with them information concerning the likely configuration of matter at a temporally

forward point. Magnetons, on the other hand, could be expected to undergo their own distinct changes if this is the case. If some or all of the mass of a neutrino were carried off by the individual magnetons, it would stand to reason that in a physical model in which additional mass tends to result in reverse temporal motion, that *magnetons associated with magnetic fields interacting with electrons in a neutrino vacuum shift into the temporal past and exhibit the disappearing behavior seen in TMDCs for this reason.*

Unlike in the case of neutrinos, these magnetons do not undergo the re-inversion seen in neutrinos and therefore do not re-emerge elsewhere in the present as evidenced by the absence of a hysteresis effect or a quantum tunneling effect which causes it to appear in a different spatial area.

Conclusion

This hypothesis stands as the most likely explanation for the ability of TMDCs to block strong magnetism with comparatively little material. The stronger a magnetic field becomes, the more powerful the neutrino vacuum and the more readily magnetism may be blocked. This is perhaps the only reasonable explanation for the material being able to block the most powerful fields as effectively as weak fields. The material itself is leveraging the energy of the magnetic field in the case of TMDCs in order to create a secondary, proportional field effect which siphons away subsequent energy. Energy is conserved, if displaced in this case.